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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, January 15, 1870. No 1.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W DOOREH..... ..... Editor.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One Copy, six months $4 00
One copy for three months. 2,00
Single numbers each. 25
Subscription must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all Correspondence to the Editor

OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

ARTICLES

A[illegible] between John A Kasson, Esq [illegible] to the United States of America, and [illegible] Director General of Posts of Italy [illegible] to establish [illegible] of Correspondence between the United States of America [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the settlement and to inform his friends of the fate of his companion. A party was immediately [illegible] body of men [illegible] entirely [illegible] arms, [illegible] of his [illegible] of [illegible] beside [illegible] or a [illegible] tions [illegible] ar of [illegible] of [illegible]

Art [illegible]

The correspondence of all kinds which shall be prepaid shall be charged by the receiving administration with a fine not exceeding 5 cents in the United States and not exceeding 30 centesimi in Italy

The correspondence of any kind insufficiently prepaid, shall be despatched, but shall be charged by the receiving administration with the deficient postage, as well as the fine aforesaid

Fractions of one cent in the United States and of five centesimi in Italy, shall be counted for the full amount.

ART VII Any correspondence may be registered, as well that directly exchanged between the two countries, as that originating in either of them and destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries registered correspondence, and *vice versa*

The international correspondence registered must always be prepaid, both the postage and the registry fee.

The fee shall not exceed ten cents in the United States and fifty centesimi in Italy.

ART VIII Accounts between the two administrations shall be regulated as follows

From the total amount of postage collected upon letters, added to the amount of register fees, and other charges upon other articles than letters as collected by each administration, shall be set the cost at the established rates of the intermediate transit of the mails of despatches to the other, and the balance shall be equally divided between the two administrations

There shall be excluded from the account all lines upon which the correspondence paid corresponding, and the amount of postage upon articles mentioned in the second paragraph of Article V, which shall be returned to the senders, which correct the

Article [illegible] the second [illegible] shall [illegible] des, attached to [illegible] tem [illegible] always be [illegible]

(*a*) The correspondence shall be made up in bands, so that the contents may be readily examined

(*b*) There must be shown on the cover at the expense of the date, the name of the sender, the address, and the price, or [illegible] marks upon samples [illegible]

(*c*) No [illegible] or package exceeding 2 centimeters in length and 1 centimeters in any other direction

(*d*) There shall be added [illegible] or articles [illegible] ers, or [illegible] nor articles [illegible] which may be [illegible] regulations of the country of destination

ART X It is expressly agreed that international correspondence exchanged shall be exempt in the country of destination from any charge whatever not expressly provided for this convention *Provided* however that any duty which may be directed by customs upon any article, and from which the country of [illegible] may decide

[illegible] the two administrations shall [illegible] mon accord, and according to circumstances, the [illegible] upon which the [illegible] may [illegible] reciprocally exchange [illegible] correspondence [illegible] foreign countries which they may [illegible] serve as intermediaries It [illegible] always [illegible] however, that such correspondence [illegible] with the international [illegible] countries

[illegible] respective [illegible] *Provided always* That such [illegible] veyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use, and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories

For the transport of closed mails by either administration for the other by sea, the following rates are fixed to be charged and received by the administration rendering the service viz

(*c*) For transport across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, 8 cents per single letter rate; and 12 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence

(*b*) For transport across the waters of the Pacific Ocean, 10 cents per single letter rate and 20 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence

( ) For transport across the Mediterranean Sea, 50 centesimi per 30 grains of letters net, and 100 centesimi per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(*d*) For intermediate territorial transport each administration shall charge and receive the amount which it shall have actually paid for the account of the other.

ART XIII The accounts between the two administrations shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable and the debtor office shall pay the balance found due to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices

ART XIV When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another [illegible] any expense to the [illegible] transport is made [illegible] not be subject to any postal charge by the [illegible] or the other [illegible] ART XV Correspondence exclusively relating to [illegible] transmitted on [illegible] account.

[illegible] Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly [illegible] or whatever cause [illegible] detained or delivered [illegible] for [illegible] case, shall be [illegible] despatching [illegible] able to the [illegible] office, at [illegible] appear [illegible] Any postages on [illegible] correspondence which may have been [illegible] charged [illegible] office shall be [illegible] from the account

Any other correspondence which cannot be [illegible] ordinary [illegible] remain at the disposition of the [illegible]

ART XVII. [illegible] sums of money may be [illegible] from one country to the [illegible] postal money orders, and [illegible] arrangements may be arranged by [illegible] between the two departments, so [illegible] may be found con-

[illegible] administrations shall [illegible] regulations for [illegible] and both the [illegible] may be modified [illegible] the two administrations [illegible] the service may [illegible]

ART XVI [illegible] and take effect [illegible] and shall continue [illegible] from the time when one [illegible] shall have given to [illegible] to terminate it, [illegible] or more by mutual [illegible]

ART XVII [illegible] shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster General, and on the part of Italy by the Director General of Posts and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible

In testimony whereof, the two commissioners have [illegible] their names and affixed their [illegible] thereto

[illegible] at Florence in duplicate original, this [illegible] November A. D eighteen hundred [illegible]

JOHN A KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.,
GIOVANBATTISTA TANTURO,
Commissioner of Posts

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 29, 1867.

Having examined and considered the foregoing

(Cont'd on p 4)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 15 1870

OUR INTENTIONS AND PROSPECTS.

With this number we commence the third volume of the ARIZONAN. Its earliest history is unknown to us in detail, but, since the early part of 1867 we have watched its progress, offered it commiseration in affliction and congratulation in prosperty. Up to 1869 it remained in the hands of Mr. DeLong who made many sacrifices to render it self-sustaining and finally had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success. With the first number of the second year our labors commenced; and so, for one year, we have guided the ARIZONAN—and for the latter half of said year been editor, compositor, "devil," etc etc We now commence the third volume and meditate a change—for the better—in our arrangements. We have written for a compositor and hope to procure his services at an early day. This will enable us to devote more time to the selection of reading matter and to furnish a greater amount of the same than at any former time, in fact we shall endeavor to furnish a more interesting newspaper than in times past.

Our Territory is full of interest and as yet remains to a great extent unknown. If time be placed at our disposal, as we anticipate, it will give us an opportunity to investigate, and to collect many interesting facts never yet made known Heretofore opportunity has never been offered us to see for ourselves. Our accounts, in nearly every instance, were gathered from parties who have traveled through the Territory or resided for a time at various points, and although we believe such statements as we have made regarding the resources of the country, to be perfectly reliable, yet we know them to have lacked, in many instances, the advantages of detail, for the reason that the facts were from men who, while they might picture effect with adequate power were ever unable to define the presence of cause.

If we be not disappointed in receiving the aid which we now expect we feel quite safe in asserting that the ARIZONAN will, ere long, become a newspaper which every one will like to read.

We ask you all to pay up for the old year and subscribe for the new.

Court Decision.

In the District Court of the first Judicial District of Arizona—County of Pima

Territory of Arizona Ex Rel Granville H Oury, vs. John B Allen, Territorial Treasurer, Coles Bashford and Charles H. Lord, Territorial Auditor — Affidavit, and [illegible] Injunction

[illegible] Atty for Territory ... Bashford, A[illegible] for [illegible] dants ... [illegible] Titus, Judge

[illegible] the Affidavit [illegible] Judge [illegible] Coles Bashford [illegible] amount of certain bonds and warrants, [illegible] as alleged, of the sum of six [illegible] hundred and ninety [illegible] [illegible], delivered by the Territory [illegible] Attorney General of the said [illegible]

* * * * *

Equally strong and to the same effect are the other arguments used and the cases cited in the examination of that important case

A similar question arose in the case of the people vs. Devlin, decided in the Court of Appeals of the State of New York and reported in 33 New York Reports, p 269

In that case, and in reference to the statute then under discussion, Potter (J) says, "I am of opinion that the legislative journals are not legitimate evidence to impeach the statute produced They are not made so by the Constitution they are not made so by the statute, they were never made so by common law." The same learned judge further says "Whenever any act or proceeding of such a body becomes necessary to be shown in evidence, such journals may be received, but to impeach the force and effect of a solemn statute duly certified, no authority can be found within the limits of my research to admit them to be legitimate evidence, but much authority may be found to the contrary"

In the same case says Campbell, (J) "When a law confessedly within the power of the legislature to make, comes down to the people authenticated by the presiding officers of the respective bodies, approved by the Governor and certified by the Secretary of State, to be the law of the State, no citizen, I think, in a private controversy, can call upon the Courts to go behind the record thus made up, and impeach the validity of the law by showing that in its enactment some form or process [illegible] had not been adopted or followed by the legislature—the supreme law-maker"

To the same effect are the authorities cited in that case, in the course of its discussion.

The conclusion, therefore, is, that the act in question has not been successfully impeached and cannot sustain this injunction by any want of validity

Another allegation of the affidavit for the issue of the injunction is that the legislature which authorized the payment of the bonds and warrants in controversy, was a nullity, because the upper branch of it "convened and adjourned without a quorum of the members present"

In the case of McCaffry, vs Oury, before cited, the learned Judge who issued this injunction adds to this, as a vital error, that the same body corrected its minutes without a quorum present

In the case last cited, the learned judge says "In accordance with the fundamental and unbending principle of the Constitution of the United States, that Constitution and those of the respective States expressly authorize each house of Congress and each house of the Legislature of the several States to meet and adjourn, and to send for absent members.

"Without such a provision there could be no such meeting, and an adjournment would work a total dissolution of the bodies"

Now, the utter worthlessness of this assertion appears in the fact that neither in the constitution of New York, nor in that of Massachusetts, is there the slightest reference, either by letter or implication to any power in the legislatures of these States, or either of them to adjourn from day to day, and send for persons and papers On the contrary, it is tacitly assumed by both these venerable documents, that their legislatures can do this by their own inherent powers and the necessity of the case

In several other States of the Union, including New Hampshire and North Carolina this power is treated as belonging to their respective legislatures *ex natura* and when referred [illegible] by way of limitation [illegible] general power

The British House of Commons [illegible]

[illegible]

It is the duty of all legislative bodies, whether [illegible]

[illegible]

It may be added that legislatures are not so martial as to punish by such trifles as those [illegible] the learned Judge who issued the injunction in the present case.

The last allegation of the affidavit for the issue of this injunction, is, that the Governor and Secretary of the Territory acted as auditors of the bonds and warrants in controversy It is therein [illegible] that this is a violation of the Organic law, and that the people demand protection against it No specification of the record or the argument shows what provision of law was thus violated, or what popular right was thus imperiled, or what portion of the people demand protection, or in what manner the claim is made No more is it made to appear how, either in law or in fact, these officers were incompetent to act as Auditors.

It everywhere appears that the services for which these bonds and warrants had been given were duly rendered and received, and it nowhere appears that the charges for these services, or any of them, were unfounded or excessive

It was urged on argument of the cause, and with apparent success, that even if the apportionments of 1866, 1867, and 1868 could be null [illegible] the acts passed thereunder no effect, and the organization of 1867 [illegible] as alleged, that then, as a necessary [illegible] alternative all these would be void under the Howell Code, and in any [illegible] the members of the legislature are qualified *de facto*, and their acts valid and unquestionable

Without elaborating this point, [illegible] stated in its [illegible] that the same law never will, [illegible] cessity, allow, or recognize the [illegible] a paramount [illegible] government—[illegible] nestly, the probable [illegible] lamentable [illegible]

The conclusion therefore, of [illegible] is that the [illegible] in this case ought to be dissolved [illegible] proceedings until the [illegible] this court.

[illegible]

[illegible] severe [illegible] and it was [illegible] any one of them [illegible] the custody of the [illegible] unable to make the payment [illegible] Such an injunction [illegible] against them all [illegible] it is believed, [illegible] third, [illegible] This exce[illegible] has been ruled in favor of the defendant, The clerk being as he is, the proper custodian of the records and seal of the court, can properly issue an injunction under its order; Sixth, It is generally better to follow in practice the literal directions of the Judge's order in the issue of the injunction—unless so long as to encumber the record and swell the costs. The injunction, it is believed, would not be void if the order of the Judge for the issue of the injunction should be substantially followed.

The order of the court, therefore, is, that inasmuch as this case came to a hearing, on affidavits for and against the injunction, and was argued by counsel, that thereupon and in consideration thereof, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said injunction, issued in this case, be and the same is hereby dissolved and annulled, that all proceedings [illegible] stayed until its further order, and that the relator pay the costs which the defendants have incurred upon this injunction, if by them required to do so.

(Signed) JOHN TITUS,
Dec 24, 1869. Judge

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors [illegible] all persons having claims against [illegible] estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers [illegible] undersigned, at his [illegible] in Tucson county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice, after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred

G[illegible] STONE
Administrator

Tucson, A T.
Jan 10, 1870 8t

NOTICE!

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain Voucher IN DUPLICATE, issued by Capt N D A Sawyer, at S K U S Army at Camp McDowell, A T, [illegible] 1869, in favor of [illegible] for [illegible] 1 (89,70 U S [illegible] currency at date of payment, said voucher having been stolen while en route from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A T

New vouchers for the above [illegible] having been issued by order of the Q[illegible] [illegible] payment of the [illegible] voucher has been stopped [illegible]

[illegible]

To be Sold for Cash!

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. D. W. JONES
Administrator

FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale [illegible] Mill, situated in the Town [illegible] New Mexico [illegible] the same being [illegible]

MARGRET L. CARTER

La Mesilla,

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 15.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PUNISHED:—Three red nobles came within a few hundred yards of camp Grant on the 6th inst, and made their presence known by sounding the war-whoop in its most musical and fascinating tones. The officers there, however, did not become either spell-bound or enchanted—as the Indians doubtless expected they would under the influence of song—but fitted out a party of fifteen men under, command of Col. Hunt, to chastise the vocalists Upon the approach of the troops the trio fled when a brisk pursuit was kept up—the Indians eluding their pursuers for a distance of 18 or 20 miles—until they reached the Gila, where they were overhauled and the whole party killed We stated above that there were three Indians, and such would the impression have been had they escaped, but, upon examining the dead bodies, the Col discovered one to be that of a white man, and judging from the fact of his being painted, and clothed in true Indian style it is quite reasonable to suppose that he has passed all his life with the tribe, and was not less barbarous than any of its other members.

FLORENTINES —Several of the citizens of Florence are still in town, having been here for the past two weeks. They are among the happiest and most hopeful people who call upon us, and why should they not? At home they are prosperous and [illegible] respected, (we speak of those who have had a hand in the mining at that place during the past year) Among other things we learn from them of the movements of the enterprising firm of Richard & Co who have just furnished their mill at Adamsville with a new boiler, engine, and new machinery generally, and declare themselves in readiness to supply flour to the whole Territory at more reasonable rates than any other firm either in, or outside the Territory. We believe all this, the location of the business of this firm in the centre of the great region [illegible] Arizona, [illegible] advantage over all [illegible] Ancient firm that of E N Fish & Co [illegible] some wealthy, notwithstanding [illegible] has been established here about [illegible]

[illegible] year has [illegible] buildings & notes [illegible] of the passage [illegible] is from San [illegible] dal stories [illegible] ms to be [illegible] dy [illegible] many years We have [illegible] particulars [illegible] lows Christ Mr Sam Brown [illegible] Mr John Simms left their residence in [illegible] and proceeded [illegible] a canon, into the mountains, to procure timber They had [illegible] some [illegible] and had just arrived [illegible] timber, when Mr. Brown left the wagon and went forward to make a selection but had [illegible] only a few rods when he was [illegible] by a party of Indians and received [illegible] through the breast, he fired one of [illegible] and fell over dead Mr Simms, all [illegible] kept up a constant fire from behind the wagon and prevented them from approaching the spot where his fallen companion lay, but finding at length that the latter was dead and that he was but needlessly risking his own life to no purpose he concluded to save himself if possible A jump under the wagon he mounted upon the wagon and seized the reins, when a volley of arrows and balls was despatched at him one of the former taking effect in his side Not disabled by the [illegible] he lashed his horses at full speed [illegible] the Indians following keeping up a constant fire The pursuit was kept up [illegible] within two miles of the settlement when the Indians drew off but not until they had inflicted upon the fugitive a wound from the effects of which he died after about two hours He lived, however, to bring the team to the settlement and to inform his friends of the fate of his companion. A party was immediately organized to bring in the body of Mr Brown—which they discovered entirely naked and horribly mutilated Mr Simms, however did not live to see the remains of his companion in misfortune, and the bodies of these brave, hardy pioneers were buried side by side on the 8th. They occupy together a little mound which will whisper to generations yet unborn the fate of those who drove the car of civilization among the barbarous horde of Arizona in days gone by.

(Correspondence.)

A General View.

A lady sends us the following sensible article which, in few words, exhibits the foundation upon which the fabric of our Territorial prosperity must yet rear its giant dimensions. The fair writer denies the presence of any very considerable mineral wealth; and in this respect, alone, do her opinions conflict with ours. Had she conformed to the general custom of newspaper correspondents, by enclosing a "Personal," we should have felt much greater satisfaction. Editors always like to know the names of the correspondents:

MR. EDITOR:—A geeat deal has been written about Arizona, for and against, but never any thing by a lady. Now, I propose to give you a statement of facts without favor, fear, or affection. Much has been said about gold and silver mines, which as a general thing exist only in the imagination; (of course with a few exeptions.) But Arizona has other advantages, beyond its gold and silver; its valleys, for the tillers of the soil, are of the very richest; its climate is unsurpassed in any part of the world; it is true the summes are very hot, but relieved by cool pleasant nights; and if only the tillers of the soil, instead of the visionary gold hunter would come here, it could soon be made the garden spot of the world. The tenacity of the present settlers, to the gold idol! is its ruin; let the cry be, Two Crops per Annum and the husbandman will make the territory. Up to this time, no one has came into the country except those who expect to make a fortune in a day, (through being sharper than their neighbors,) and then leave it, or those who expect to strike a rich mine. I again say, let the farmer and mechanic settle this country, and give us respectable society instead of gamblers and gold hunters; and Arizona will loom up greater when there is no cry of gold! gold! where there is no gold, or very little. When the ploughman comes here, the Apache will have to give way, as the Indians did, from the East to the far West, in the days of our forefathers.

A LADY.

MARRIED —On Thursday, Jan. 13th 1870, at the residence of Hon. John Anderson, Tucson, A T., by Rev. Father Francisco Jaboucean, 1st Lieutenant W. H. Winters, 1st. U S. Cavalry, to Mrs. Kate E Walker, late of Washington, D. C.—No cards.

The Lieutenant and his lady have the congratulations of the [illegible], upon their great [illegible], as well as our acknowledgments for favors per Mr Dooley

Died. [illegible]

Charles Harlenberg died at his residence, on Thursday, after [illegible]

[illegible]

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills	In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W Mills, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff's attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County, if served out of the County, but within the District, forty days in all other cases forty days

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D 1869

OSCAR BUCKALEW
jl. t Clerk District Court.

Tucson, A. T, June 1st, 1869

M R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies

HINDS & HOOKER

E N Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco. Jos Collingwood, Florence

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public tf

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FNCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDOR.
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between Newton Israel and George Cox has been this day dissolved by mutual concent. All outstanding Debts will be settled by Newton Israel. Parties indebted to the said firm of Israel & Cox will settle their accounts with Newton Israel.

NEWTON ISRAEL,
GEORGE COX.

Camp Grant A. T. Dec 30, 1869. jl4

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at public auction at Tucson Depot, Tucson, A. T., on the 20th day of January, 1870—

Seven (7) Spencer Carbines.
Fourteen (14) Remington Pistols.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt & Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

Tucson, A. T., Dec. 20, 1869. 4

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

aug1:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Ter

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan 1st. '69

HAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. t

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

TH

a postal convention, for the modification of the convention executed between the United States of America and the kindom of Italy under date of 8th July, 1863, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Florence on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, on behalf of this department, and by Chevalier Advocate Giovanni Battista Tantesio, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advise and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.
Postmaster-General, United States.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
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NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona,
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of oneyear, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. LLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

at12—

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We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

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AND
WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors
Jan. 1st, '69

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GRETLY REDUCED PRICES

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TULLY & OCHOA.

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HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and at and near Camp Crittenden that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

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LOWEST PRICES

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Forwarding and Commission merchant
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SONORA,
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Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
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CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
of Tucson, A. T

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67

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Marc 14, 1869—11-tf.

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Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

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——consisting of——

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CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
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PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

——likewise——

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

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Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
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We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

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All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We are dealing in no second hands; thereby avoiding the San Francisco Jobber's profit which is

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"Live and Let Live,"

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Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

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January 2d 1869-tf.

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U. S. MAIL

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N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

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Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2.3t. La Mesilla, N. M

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870. No 2.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND SWITZERLAND.

Convention for the Amilioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation

The post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, esq., and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jaques Dubs, *vice-president* of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries:

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Swiss confederation by means of their respective post departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.

2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes) sheets of music, &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

Such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries, to which the one may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ART. II. The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on the part of the United States: New York.

On the part of the Swiss Confederation:

(*a.*) Basle.

(*b.*) Geneva (when the Swiss confederation shall find it expedient).

The two offices, by agreement may at any time establish different offices of exchange.

ART. III. The principle is agreed, that each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the frontiers of the two countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and which shall effect such transport in that case in both directions; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ART. IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be:

1. For letters, fifteen grammes.

2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of the interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in the case of manifest mistake.

ART. V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Art VII., shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents.

2. On letters from the Swiss confederation, 80 centimes.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ART. VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Art. VII. mentioned, but on registered letters, and all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

ART. VII. If, however, the postage of any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts, instead of fractions, of 1 cent or 5 centimes.

ART. VIII. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding fifty centimes in Switzerland and this fee shall always be prepaid.

ART. IX Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify to other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

ART. X. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postage and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required as the agreed rate for the cost of intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be divided between the two offices in the proportion of three-fifths to the United States office and two-fifths to the Swiss Office.

ART. XI The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but always including the following:

First. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection; nor any written communication whatever, except to state to whom and from whom the packet is sent; and the numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

Second. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Swiss measurement.

Third. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Fourth. So long as any customs duty may be chargeable on any article exchanged in the mails, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

Fifth. Except as above, no charge whatever, otherwise than as herein expressly provided shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

ART. XII. The two post departments shall establish by agreement and in conformity with arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in, or destined to, the other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

ART. XIII. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land. Such transit across its own territory shall be reciprocally free of expense.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows:—

For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean:

a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.

b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.

2. For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean:

a. For letters, 10 cents per single rate.

b. For other correspondence, 20 cents per kilogramme, net.

For such transit by sea the Swiss office shall receive as follows:

For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean:

a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.

b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.

For intermediate territorial transit each office shall receive the amount it actually disburses for such transit.

ART. XIV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transferred and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office either by exchange on London or Paris, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ART XV. When, in any port of either country, a closed mail is transfered from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ART. XVI. Official communications betwen the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

ART. XVII. Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed or, not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

Any postages, upon correspondence returned, which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

ART. XVIII The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ART. XIX. This convention shall take effect at a time to be fixed by common accord of the two administrations, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or otherwise, until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Bern, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.] JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.,
[SEAL.] DR. J. DUBS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867.

Having examined and considered the aforegoing articles of a convention for the amilioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, which were agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berne on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this department, and by Dr. Jaques Dubbs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, on behalf of the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in test mony thereof I have caused the seal of the United states to be affixed.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

REGULATIONS

Agreed upon between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal administration of Switzerland for the Execution of the Convention for the Exchange of Postal Correspondence, signed the 11th October, 1867, and in Accordance with the Provisions of Article XVIII. of said Convention.

ARTICLE 1. The exchange office of New York shall make up mails for the Swiss exchange office of *Basle*.

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange office of New York.

ART 11. Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill showing the postages and the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and they shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by return despatch.

ART. III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number corresponding to the letter bill.

ART. IV, When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated, by the despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ART V. Registered correspondence shall be entered upon the register list. This list shall conform to the model hereto annexed, marked C.

Registered letters shall be enveloped together in strong paper and well secured. The package shall be inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Objects Charges*" and placed in the mail.

ART. VI. The receiving exchange office shall acknowledge to the despatching office the receipt of the registered articles numerically. Whenever the verification of the list shall disclose an error or any differences the fact shall be notified to the despatching office by the next mail.

ART. VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the carefu transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

ART. VIII. The letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States *PAID ALL*, and in Switzerland *PD*.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States, and "*Charge*" in Switzerland. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the United States "*Insufficiently PAID*," and in Switzerland "*Affranchissement Insuffisant*," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

[continued.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 22.....1870.

THE INDIAN QUESTION

The condition of our Indian affairs is to-day, discussed with a greater show of interest than, perhaps, at any former time. Among the writers and statesmen of this country the question has always been discussed in a manner which evinced an almost inexcusable difference of opinion; but never before, perhaps, have short-sightedness and ignorance controlled a question of so much importance to the country and of such dreadful import to those immediately under its influence as the subject of Indian affairs in Arizona which, at present, is considered with the most disgusting flippancy, and by men whose special duty it is to give it due consideration with the view to the eradication of the evil and ruinous effects—the result of a mistake of years.

General Ord, in his report, says: "hostilities in Arizona are kept up with a view of protecting the inhabitants, most of whom are supported by the hostilities."

In this statement Gen. Ord certainly knows there must be a blending of falsehood. Let us enquire under what circumstances and in what manner this protection of the inhabitants is extended *No* freighter, whether he have Quartermaster's stores, or merchandise for citizens, is ever protected, unless a military officer have occasion to accompany his train; in which case some 10 or 12 soldiers, (according to Gen. Ord's arrangements,) are detailed to accompany said officer; and thus afford a species of accidental protection.

Neither farmer nor traveller receives any military protection, and we know of none who do unless, indeed, the inhabitants of military posts. Again Gen. Ord's report says:—Only about 1,000 fighting men of the Apache Indians are left. The race is fast dying out.

The absurdity of this statement will be best understood by contrast with statements made by Gen. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific. He says:

In administering an extensive military department like this, containing over 450,000 square miles, or greater by about 100,000 square miles than the original 13 States, occupied by a population of savages estimated at from 50,000 to 75 000, garrisoned by 3 000 men, or three to every 450 square miles, who are scattered in 30 posts, camps and cantonments, many of them only accessible at certain seasons of the year and after crossing extensive deserts, the expenditures are principally due to the cost of transporting supplies. The expense of supplying rations at camp Goodwin, one of the posts of Arizona, and of feeding animals there, can be compared with similar expenses in San Francisco, when it is known that a good barrel of flour can be bought in San Francisco for the army for from $4 to $5 in gold; and it has heretofore cost, to take 200 pounds of freight to Camp Goodwin, in Arizona about $30 in gold; going by land from Yuma depot. A barrel of flour purchased in Arizona costs, delivered at Camp Goodwin, about $25 in gold, so that it has cost the Government purchasing supplies there or thereabout five or six times as much to feed the soldiers there as here, and the ration for a horse at Camp Goodwin, costs now about five times as much as it does in San Francisco.

There are 14 posts in Arizona, with an average garrison of 150 men each, or 2,100 men, There are in the Territory 3,300 horses and mules; and to maintain these troops and animals it cost the Government, not including fuel, quarters, medical attendance, arms and accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, pay of the troops and employes, or stables, at least $4,000 a day; add other items all the more expensive, where, as in Southern Arizona, a foot of lumber costs 25 cents, and the costs to the Government for the troops in Arizona is not far from $3,000,000 per annum.

This represents matters pretty nearly as they are; with this exception, that in calculating prices every thing is considerably overrated.

But admitting that it costs three millions of dollars per annum to carry on this mock war against the Apaches the magnanimity of the government deserves not to be applauded, but its mismanagement condemned.

An active war has been carried on against these Indians during the past six years, costing in the aggregate about $15,000,000 and all this has went for nothing, as the Indian is to-day more formidable than he was six years ago. And if a like force operate in like manner for the next six years it will certainly accomplish no more than has been done in the past, while another $15,000,000 will have passed from the treasury; from which no return will ever be obtained. Now, it would appear to us that enough has been learned in this school to suggest the advantages of a change of experiment. Let but half the amount of the annual expenditure, as calculated by Gen Thomas, be placed at the disposal of the Governor of this Territory, to pay citizens to fight the Apaches, and we will venture to predict that under such arrangement the dawn of 1872 will witness a thorough subjugation of the Apache—the only foundation which can ever support the edifice of peace.

It is, however, pleasing to note that we have at least one General who sees, and is not ashamed nor afraid to represent the Indian as he is. We refer to the following extract from the report of Gen. Sheridan:

"The Indians have run riot along the lines of our Western settlements and the emigrant and commercial lines of travel for many years, murdering and plundering without any adequate punishment, and the Government heretofore sought to give protection to some of its best interests by making presents to those savages, or in other words, while it found it necessary to enact the most stringent laws for the government of civilized whites, it was attempting to govern a wild, brutal and savage people without any laws at all, or the infliction of any punishment for the most heinous crimes. This system was not a success. If a white commits murder or robs we hang him or send him to the penitentiary. If an Indian does the same we have been in the habit of giving him more blankets.

"The Indian is a lazy, idle vagabond; he never labors, and has no profession except that of arms, to which he is raised from a child; a scalp is constantly dangled before his eyes, and the highest honor he can aspire to is to possess one taken by himself. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if he aims for the honor when he grows up, especially if there is no punishment to follow the barbarous act.

"The system of supplying the wild bands under the present management is working well; the Indian gets all that the Government intends him to have; he cannot now plead bad faith, and if he does not now give up his cruel and destructive habits, I see no other way to save the lives and property of our people than to punish him until peace becomes a desirable object."

We publish to-day a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Jury. The thorough investigation, by this body, of every subject brought under its observation, and the energy and industry displayed in enquiring into the many popular abuses in trade, social, and in office, reflect much credit upon its members, who, in point of intelligence, were evidently a judicious selection.

There is one man in the West who, it would appear, was created expressly to shine in journalism; and this man is Goldrick, of the *Rocky Mountain Herald*. If he is not a genius, whether as an editor, a reporter, or a publisher, then there never was a newspaper genius on this continent. Read his paper and you instinctively feel that something relates to you the ruling features of the editor's character—a sage, a superficial jester, and a shrewd and active business-man—a singular combination; but supplying every requisite for success in newspaper enterprise.

Correspondence.

FLORENCE, A. T. Jan. 4th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to correct a false, and apparently a malicious statement which appears in the annual report of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, dated San Francisco, Cal., September 27th, '69 concerning the "ill treatment of peaceful Indians" in this Territory—in which I am conspicuous. In a paragraph of the report referred to the following statement occurs:—

"As an instance of the necessity of isolating reservations: the Pimas and Maricopas, always friendly, who cultivate the soil and render good service as scouts in reducing the hostile indians, have a reservation on the Gila river—a number of Mexican and some few American squatters have settled upon portions of it; I am informed that the Indian agent is one of them."

Having held for the past three years, prior to the 1st of September 1869, the position of U. S. Special Indian Agent for the Pima, Papago, Maricopa, and Tame Apache Indians of Arizona, I certainly am the agent referred to in the report of Gen. Ord,—hence this reply. Were only the citizens of this portion of the Territory concerned, this refutation of false statements would be wholly unnecessary; for all such who read the report know what value to place upon it, what credit to give it; but there are others who have already read it, and coming from such a high source—from the commanding general of a department—will naturally accept it as a statement of facts; and it is in order to set myself and others right before this class that I write:

In the year 1859 a reservation was laid off for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, on the Gila River, by Col. A. B. Gray, under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant S. Mowry, who was then agent for these Indians. The Indian did not accept of this reservation as a full settlement of their claims against the United States government. However, the greater portion of them was at that time within its limits, and have continued therein up to the present time; and no Mexican or American has, during the past three years, settled, or attempted or settle or squat on this reservation. *Not one single instance* of such interference with their rights has occurred within the above period; and any person making statements to the contrary is either too ignorant of the facts, or too reckless with the truth to be entitled to credit.

As I have already stated, there appears to be connected with the utterance of the above paragraph a degree of maliciousness which, when the facts are known, (as they must necessarily have been by the person making the original report) plainly shows a very depraved and malicious mind. I refer to that portion of the paragraph which says *I am a squatter* on the Pima and Maricopa reservation. "The Indian Agent" could not, at the time the above paragraph was written, have meant any other than myself.

I am aware that "I am informed" is frequently, yes generally, a very slippery fellow to come at—not reliable. This time he has not come within fourteen miles of telling the truth! that being less than the distance between my "squatter" claim and the Pima and Maricopa reservation. And I am well aware who this informant of Ord is. "Difficulties of a serious nature would have ensued had not Gen. Alexander, commanding the nearest military post interfered."

This statement is, like others quoted, wholly devoid of the truth; in fact the reverse is, I am satisfied true. Had not Gen. Alexander interfered, as he did, without sufficient cause or warrant, I am fully satisfied that the Indians spoken of would, at this time, entertain a better feeling and a greater degree of respect for Americans; for, what he did, tended to her to embitter them, and engender hatred, than to promote and nourish what little respect and confidence they previously had in Americans.

Now, the facts of this matter are simply as follows: Gen. Ord has been deceived, and induced to put into his report statements which are false, and which are known to be so by all persons who know anything of these matters, and had it not been that I was personally alluded to, I should not have taken the trouble to refute them.

For two years prior to the time Gen. Alexander assumed command at Camp McDowell, matters within my agency were permitted to be managed otherwise—no difficulties of any magnitude occurring; but when he arrived he did not appear to be satisfied with such a state of affairs: so, instead of using the means placed at his disposal for the chastisement of the hostile and murdering Apache, he at once turned his attention toward promoting difficulties with peaceful Indians. An instance: He marched with a squadron of cavalry from Camp McDowell to the Pima villages, about 60 miles distant, in the month of November, 1868, in order to compel the Indians to return to their owner, E. Lane, three head of Texas cattle, which cattle the Indians *had not* refused to return or pay for; and through incorrect interpreting a difficulty arose between him and the Indians which would have terminated in bloodshed had not Antonio Azul, Chief of the Pimas, been possessed of more sound judgment and common sense than this man Gen. Alexander.

In this connection I would suggest that if Gen. Alexander had used more exertion to quell the marauding Apache, and less in exciting hatred in friendly Indians, he would have merited, and justly received the gratitude of the Apache-besieged people of this unfortunate Territory.

LEVI KUGGLES,
(Late) U. S. Sp. Ind. Agent.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T. and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class accommodations and every class of refreshments. ja22tf

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co.

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870. tf.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain Voucher, IN DUPLICATE, issued by Capt N. D. A. Sawyer, M. S. K. U. S. Army at Camp McDowell, A. T., April 30th, 1869 in favor of Hinton, Hooper & Co., for $1,6 9 70 U. S. coin or its equivalent in U. S. currency at date of payment; said voucher having been stolen while en route from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A. T.

New vouchers for the above specified amount having been issued by order of the Quartermaster-General, payment of the original or stolen voucher has been stopped. The undersigned never having signed said voucher, any signature to the same purporting to be theirs will be forgery.

HINTON HOOPER & Co.
By their successors
ja 15 HOOPER WHITING & Co.

To be Sold for Cash!

A FULL STOCK OF GOODS—consisting in part of Dry Good, Clothing, Military Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Groceries, etc., etc.—is offered for sale by the undersigned at Cash Prices, from January 1st, 1870, for one month.

Goods remaining unsold on the 1st of February will be disposed of at Auction, without reserve, as we are determined to close out our stock. Call and examine our goods and we will convince you that we mean what we say. 3

GOODWIN & SANDERS.

FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale a two-third interest in a No. 1 Steam Flouring-Mill, situated in the Town of ALTAR, Sonora, Mexico.

Those wishing to invest in such property will do well to call, without delay, on the undersigned, in Tucson, A. T.

The Terms will be as favorable as could be asked.

The running gear of a saw-mill is also for sale, the same being in the town of Tucson.

MARGRET L. CARTER.
Jan. 14, 1870. 3

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between Newton Israel and George Cox has been this day dessolved by mutual consent. All outstanding Debs will be settled by Newton Israel. Parties indebted to the said firm of Israel & Cox will settle their accounts with Newton Israel.

NEWTON ISRAEL,
GEORGE COX.
Camp Grant A. T. Dec 30, 1869. j3t4

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORT says that 30 head of stock were stolen by Indians from San Xavier last week.

MR. Geo. Stone left for his home in New York on monday last. Since his arrival he has been engaged in settling up the estate of his brother.

CAPT MOWRY'S train, bringing Q. M. stores from Guaymas continues to arrive by detachments of 10 and 12 wagons. Several hundred thousand pounds of freight have already been delivered.

HENRY McWARD, a native of San Francisco, Cal., and late customsofficer at Maricopa wells died at his residence here on Wednesday. He leaves a wife and two children.

FOUR Mexicans accused of resisting and disarming, the constable, Granville Wheat, who attempted to arrest them for disturbing the peace, on the 4th inst, were tried on Thursday and found guilty. They have been remanded to jail to await sentence.

A YOUTH from Texas picked up a horse which had not yet strayed from its owner, which act so enraged Capt. Gay, (who has an eye to this business), that he caused said unsophisticated youth to be placed in the hands of P. R. Brady.

TOO HEAVY ON ONE:—About the first of February 1869 a party of Indians ran off the herd of Louis Quesse, near Tubac, consisting of more than 100 cattle and horses. Being an enterprising and industrious ranchero he had well nigh recovered from the effects of that robbery when, last week, his ranch was again invaded by a party of "infernal revenue collectors," who jumped his herd and took it to the mountains.

MR. GOLDBERG left on Monday last for Prescott. We observed him, on Saturday and Sunday, stand for minutes with his hands buried deeply in the pockets of his unnameables, and then concluded that he *was meditating something having for* its object the aggrandizement of Goldberg & Co. His sudden exit leads us to judge that there is a contract "scared up" somewhere, and that he is dodging around to "get a shot."

"AND YET IT MOVES"—Three years ago there were only eight merchants in Tucson; and, of these, some three or four did a very slender business indeed. There are many who will not admit that Tucson is still on the advance, and we propose to decide this question by contrasting the present with what we have shown of the past: Tucson has now twelve wholesale and retail establishments, and as many shops of a second and third order, comprising grocery stores, drug stores, pawnbroker shops, etc., etc. There is more than one firm in town whose sales in a single week have amounted to more than 10,000 dollars. The sales made by the firm of Lord & Williams, last week, amounted to more than $12,000. If a daily average sale were reckoned from the total amount sold within the past six weeks by the firms A. & L Zeckendorf, E. N. Fish & Co., and Lord & Williams, such average would show that buisness is, to-day, at a higher ebb than it ever before reached in Tucson.

THE GRAND JURY:—The Grand Jury was dismissed on Monday last, after a session of fifteen days, and reports having found indictments for the following crimes, as follows:

For Murder, five indictments.
For Manslaughter, two indictments.
For Forgery, one indictment.
For Grand Larceny, one indictment.
For other offences, eighteen indictments.

The various committees report substantially as follows:—

That the county jail, consisting of only two cells, is "altogether insufficient for occurring emergencies." Twelve prisoners occupy one cell, and one occupies another of equal dimensions; but this arrangement is unavoidable, owing to the sex of one of the prisoners. It is recommended that two additional cells be built as soon as practicable. The locks of the jail are not burglar-proof; and it is recommended that burglar-proof locks be procured immediately. That notwithstanding the recommendation of the last grand jury, that the cells of the county jail be properly ventilated, nothing has yet been done toward facilitating the admission, at all times, of currents of fresh air; and the supervisors are requested to attend to this matter.

They find at various points in town vast accumulations of filth and refuse, which under the influence of rain and sunshine send forth balmy? odors, and noxious insects, (including blue-bottle flies,) all of which have a tendency to engender disease and make miserable the drinking of the evening zephyrs. Ahem!

They report having discovered at various places open wells, without any mark save their gaping mouths, to indicate to the passer-by the presence of a man-trap. These things are emphatically denounced as "dangerous to life and limb,"—which they certainly are. The names of the parties upon whose properties these "blind wells" exist are reported by the jury, and would be reported by us if it were not that Mr. Tong, or Mr. Fish, or Mr. Winters, or Mr. Figarore, or Messrs. Lord & Williams, or Mr. Pancho might take offence.

In consequence of the anarchy established by the decisions of Judge Bacchus, last year, they do not think that the supervisors should be considered blameable for the miserable state of things, as reported; but recommend that henceforward the county prisoners be employed, (as provided by law,) in cleansing the streets, and making repairs generally. It is recommended that the owners of the "blind wells" be obliged to either fill them up or to fence them in.

The books of the various county officers are reported as "neatly and correctly kept." They find that great economy has been practised in the financial affairs of the county; but there is also an evidence of unpardonable neglect in a delinquent tax list of $681.60. It is recommended that this delinquent tax, or as much thereof as possible, be collected forthwith.

They believe that the tax-payers have a right to know what is being done, from time to time, by those whom they elect to office, and therefore recommend the publication, in future, of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The committee appointed to examine the scales, weights and measures used by traders in Tucson, reported having found "several short of the standard, but are of the opinion that the owners are more careless than criminal."

The Board of Supervisors met (as below)

on Monday night, and appointed Dr. Goodwin to the office of County Recorder—rendered vacant through the resignation of Alexander McKey. After some time spent in kicking at the naked idea of allowing the ARIZONAN to receive any pay for a certain amount of printing done by it, at the order of the Recorder; and then, after thinking the matter over a second time, and endorsing our account, the tenant of the waters wiggled his tail and the meeting took its place among the events of the *mighty past.*

THOS. P. DUFFICY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Terr't'y.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St, N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOOD

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FNCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which ou standing claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Administrator.

Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

Notice.

Estate of David Jones, Deceased,

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice to the undersigned at the office of M. D. Dobbins, Attorney-at-Law, in the town of La Paz, County of Yuma.

J. D. W. JONES,
Administrator.

La Paz, July 26th, 1869. 4

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Cavanaugh, deceased. — In the Probate Court, county of Yuma, A. T.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator upon the estate of Robert Cavanahgh, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date hereof, at my office in Arizona City.

Done at Arizona City, County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1868.

W. H. FORREST.
Administrator.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. — S. Silverberg, San Francisco. — Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Publi. tf

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

HAS. M. LORD — W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS,

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the west figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

NOTICE!

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills. } In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W. Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff' attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County, but within the District, thirty days in all other cases forty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified, judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

SEAL

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk District Court.

jl,9t

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

☞ This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,
On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box
Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND, formerly of Haynes & Lawton. JOS. KENT HOOPER, formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HVILND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.
ma8

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESLE AND RETA IL MERCHANT
Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

RESTAURANT!
Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St

tf JEAN POINT & Co. nv12

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. LLEN
gent and
tf12- Territorial Treasurer.

Agents Wanted.
$10 a day

—:o:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE
LOCK STITCH.
RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City,

Oct. 26, 1867,
And Highest Premium for
Best Manufacturing Machine
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

Agents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
294 Bowery, New York.
Every Machine Warranted.
ap14 y

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

NEW GOODS!

TGRETLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMPBOWIE, (pache Pass.)

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SAM EL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected tock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

E. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
of Tucson, A. T

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
Marc 14, 1869—11-tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

2n1

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T. DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870. No 3.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND SWITZERLAND.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation.

REGULATIONS.

* * * * * *

Letters unpaid or insufficiently paid shall be also stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent, if different routes are employed.

ART. IX. The two postal administrations may exchange in the open mails letters and other correspondence with foreign countries, and upon conditions as indicated in the tables D and E hereto annexed.

ART. X. The tables D and E hereto annexed also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the two offices, and the conditions thereof.

ART. XI. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red ink* in the upper right corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mails, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ART. XII. Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article XII, of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained at the disposition of the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

ART. XIII. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail for transit through the United States or through Switzerland and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid.

ART. XIV. Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

The postage on unpaid letters so returned shall be deducted *from the account against the office* originally charged therewith.

The postage on prepaid letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either administration in closed mails, and shall be returned to the despatching office as not deliverable, shall be *deducted from the original* amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ART. XV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office which despatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter bill relating to the correspondence. The articles of alike nature, addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

ART. XVI. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill for the intermediate exchange offices to which it shall deliver closed mails, whether from the United States to Swizerland or from Swizerland to the United States, the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in such mails.

ART. XVII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the despatching office.

For the international charges, the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five francs and ten centimes for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes of Switzerland.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid, respectively, in gold, and in the denomination of the money of the creditor office.

ART. XVIII The accounts mentioned in Article XV. of the convention shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall, respectively, be prepared according to the models hereto annexed and marked F and G.

A recapitulation (or summary) of these accounts showing the definitive result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked H. and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Swiss office. The latter office shall advise the United States office of the result of the verification, and any differences ascertained after mutual discussion shall be embraced in the next quarterly account.

ART. XIX The convention and these regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1868

Signed at Paris this 28th day of November 1867.

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Com., etc., etc.,
L. M. FUCHS,
Controller-General of Swiss Posts.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 11th October, 1867, between the United States and Switzerland, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department this 25th day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. S.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

CONVENTION

WITH

THE NETHERLANDS.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following Articles for the amelioration of the postal service between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands by means of their respective Post Departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.

2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ART. II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be on the past of the United States:

1. New York.

2. Boston,

On the part of the Netherlands:

The travelling office Moerdyk.

Each Post Department may at any time, after notice to the other, discontinue either of the offices of exchange on its side, always leaving one office; and the two offices by agreement may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ART. III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two Departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ART. IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

ART. V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VIII, shall be as follows:

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents (U. S.)

2. On letters from the Netherlands, 40 cents (Dutch.)

On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ART. VI. Whenever a regular line of steam communication, acceptable to the two offices, may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the North of Europe, at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate 5 cents (U. S) and for each kilogram of other correspondence 10 cents (U. S.;) in that case it is agreed that the international single rate of letter postage by such lines shall be reduced to 10 cents (U. S.) from the United States and 25 cents (Dutch) from the Netherlands. And the two offices shall by common accord fix the time when this reduction shall take effect:

ART. VII. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions of Article VIII. mentioned; but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph the second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

ART. VIII. If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts instead of fractions of 1 cent (U. S.) or 5 cents (Dutch) Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States not exceeding 5 cents (U. S.), in the Netherlands not exceeding 15 cents (Dutch.) This fine and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

ART. IX. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee, not exceeding 10 cents (U. S.) in the United States, and not exceeding 25 cents (Dutch) in the Netherlands; and this fee shall be always prepaid.

ART. X. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these to administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

ART. XI, Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated upon the following basis: from the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers; and the amount of the two net sums seall be divided between the two offices in the proportion of three-fifths to the United States office and two-fifths to the office of the Netherlands.

ART. XII. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office; but always including the following:

1. No packet will contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state to whom or from whom the packet is sent, the numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

2. No packet may exceed two feet in length or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Dutch measurement.

3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. So long as any customs or stamp duty may be chargeable on any article exchanged in the mails such duty may be levied for the use of the customs or stamp revenue.

5. Except as above no charge whatever otherwise than as herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

ART XIII. The two post departments establish by agreement and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

ART. 14. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land.

Such territorial transit shall be reciprocally free of expense.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean, or between the two frontiers by sea: For letters, 8 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; for other correspondence, 12 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

(Cont'd on 4th page.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 29.....1870.

THAT REPORT.

We last week published some extracts from the annual report of Gen. Ord. and in connection therewith gave a series of facts setting forth the fallacious character of that recital to which the General has so recklessly affixed his signature. A report of this nature, and from such a source, having a tendency to sway public sentiment and thereby to seriously interfere with the rights of a people, deserves not to be merely winked at and passed over; it should be traced to its origin that the party or parties, who will thus deliberately and without any known cause endeavor to interfere with the legitimate prerogatives of a people—strnggling, as do the people of Arizona, against the most terrible obstacles—may be held up to public animadversion and public contempt. The following is another extract from the report referred to.; and we shall see how it is sustained by the facts which follow:

"As the cattle of the settlers and Indians stray and be occasionally lost, and stock breaks into fields, there is no good feeling between the Indians and the shttlers; the latter accuse the Indians of trespassing against them, and threaten vengeance. The Indians being numerous ari defiant and sullen."

"The latter accuse the Indians of trespassing against them:" This "latter" refers to the settlers in the neighborhood of the Pima and Maricopa reservation; and they accuse these Indians of trespassing against them; and this accusation is scouted by Gen. Ord, who, in an indirect manner, intimates, above his official signature, that it is absolutely without any just foundation. Then, we are given to understand that these Indians never depredate; that when disturbences arise, the whites are, in every instance, the aggressors; that the Indians, stern in their innocence and secure in their strength, are defiant.

In his picture of the character of these savages, Gen. Ord, it will be observed, has endowed them with nobler attributes than can be found to prevail throughout the gentlest civilized community. Does Gen. Ord know that these model Indians manufacture what they term *tiswin*, a species of intoxicating liquor; that they drink the said *tiswin* and become intoxicated; that while under this influence they no longer think of stealing, as when sober, but frequently set to work to take forcible possession of cattle or teams; that if the advice, or the command of the Indian agent meet with their full approval, they respect it, but that if it conflict at all with their views it is rejected with the most evident contempt. Does Gen. Ord know all this, and yet more; that these Indians do just as they please in everything, and have never been deterred by the presence of Gen Alexander or any other military officer; and there are hundreds of settlers and others at Maricopa, Pima, Florence and Phœnix, who will give the lie to any official or other report which will undertake to contradict any of the statements which we have here made—as the same are facts, known to all.

As regards the Indians "trespassing," the settlers have ample cause to make such accusation. It is only a month ago that two of these Indians came to where Mr Apple was camped with his train, (by the side of the road where it leads through their country) and taking his mules from the wagon to which they were tied, had proceeded some 500 yards before they were overtaken by the teamsters, and the mules recovered. Thus foiled in their attempt to steal they next tried to stampede the mules by throwing brands and coals from the camp fire among them; and beyond a doubt would have succeeded had it not been that the mules, upon being brought back, were placed within an enclosure, formed by the wagons, from which they could not escape. Thus annoyed for hours by these so-called good Indians, Mr. Apple was obliged to "break camp" and proceed on his journey before his mules had had time to feed, and without his cooking utensils, of which the Indians had taken possession,

Now, it may be asked why Mr. Apple, with his seven men could not chastise these two Indians; but those who live near the reservation know, as he well knew, that had he employed violence not only would it have cost him his property, then in their country, but in all probability the lives of the entire party would be there sacrificed.

And every such outrage must be calmly borne. There is nothing of the nature of redress obtainable. The Indian agent may be willing to do everything in his power to have the Indians restore or pay for property stolen or otherwise appropriated, but, without force at his disposal sufficient to enforce obedience his order, to sway these Indians contrary to their inclinations, is as powerless as good advice has hitherto been to render them honest.

O, yes, the Pima may be all that Gen. Ord represents him, but, if he be, we of Arizona have failed to discover the fact. There is, however, one fact which we have not failed to discover; that there is either an interested hypocrite or a prejudiced and unscrupulous liar somewhere in Arizona, who furnished Gen. Ord with the substance of his report; for unscrupulous and malicious must indeed be the falsifier who could find satisfaction in fabricating an article with the hope thereby of injuring, or blasting the prospects of a few hundred settlers, struggling against every species of privation ever encountered by the vanguard of civilization in its three-hundred-year march across this continent.

ANOTHER RAILROAD

The successful operation of the Los Angeles and San Pedro railroad having brought before the eyes of the people of Los Angeles the immense advantages of actual railroad communication, has placed the *News* upon the rostrum of commercial preferment to advocate a projected railroad enterprise from Los Angeles to San Diego. It is somewhat surprising that in times past so little attention has been given to this very feasible project, but it is quite likely that it was victimized by a species of meaningless antagonism between the two cities. The *News*, however, lays aside every other consideration, and evidently, with the interests of the country at heart speaks in this wise:

The citizens of San Diego have gone to work in earnest to build a railroad from that city to Los Angeles, a company having been organized, and sixty thousand dollars subscribed for that purpose The benefit to accrue to the citizens of this city and county, can hardly be estimated It would pass through the largest most fertile, and what will be, in a very few years, the most populous vallevs in this country, place us within three hours of a good harbor, and give our farmers a certain and remunerative market for their produce. What it would give San Diego a rich back country from which to draw supplies, a road to this city, passing through the valleys of San Gabriel and Santa Ana, with a branch road passing up or near the Santa Ana river, would afford means of transportation for the farmers of those valleys, from their residences to and from this city and San Diego, and much of the produce that now remains unsold upon their hands would find a ready market at San Diego

One of the evils that has long been an expensive curse to this city and county, is the tariffs from San Francisco to this city, the charges always being more, and frequently double, the amount charged from New York to San Francisco. With a railroad to San Diego, the merchants, both of this city and San Bernardino, would be enabled to purchase their goods in New York, and on shipping them directly to San Diego, where we would have the protection afforded by a good and safe harbor, save themselves and their patrons from five to ten dollars per ton upon their freights.

San Diego though small and seemingly little importance now, is situated upon a Bay affording a harbor unsurpassed. It is directly in the tracks of the eastern and Asiatic trade. Goods can be landed there from New York or Hong Kong at even less cost than in San Francisco With such natural facilities it must become an important commercial point. Communication with the rich valleys of the interior, is all it needs. We have the land and are rapidly acquiring the population San Diego has the port. Our interests are mutual. We are equally dependent upon one another, and it is our duty to join our friends of that city and work earnestly for the completion of an enterprise that will bring prosperity to the whole country.

The San Diego and Yuma Road.

From the *Union* we learn that the Supervisors of San Diego have appropriated $1 000 toward repairing the road to Fort Yuma, provided the people will raise $2,000 more. This will make $3,000—sufficient to put the road in passible order.

This is an enterprise which Should receive our hearty support. The following argument in its favor, which we copy from the *Union*, being a series of facts clearly set forth needs no comment by us:

At the present time, the merchants of Tucson receive their goods from San Francisco by the way of the Gulf of California, the vessels passing round Cape St Lucas up the Gulf to the mouth of the Colorado river, where freight is transferred to steamers which convey it up the river to Fort Yuma, and thence, it is carried by wagons to Tucson By this route merchandise is seldom less than sixty, and frequently ninety days in reaching its destination.

The great length of time consumed in the transportation of these freights is due, first, to the nature of the route, and, secondly, to the delay in loading the vessels at San Francisco. Heretofore the military stores for the Tucson District were shipped *via* the Colorado river, and on account of carrying this freight loading was effected rapidly, but Lieut. Mowry has recently contracted to transport these stores and is shipping them *via* Guaymas, in Mexico, and the vessels of the Colorado line now lay in the harbor of San Francisco for weeks and sometimes months waiting to fill up.

It requires no argument to demonstrate that if a route is opened whereby merchandise may be shipped from San Francisco to Tucson in thirty days, *or less than half the time now required*, the merchants of Tucson will lose no time in availing themselves of its advantages. As soon as the road to Fort Yuma is made good such a route will be established. Freight can brought from San Francisco to San Diego by steamer in three days, and can be shipped hence to Tucson over the Fort Yuma road in from twenty-five to twenty-six days more. As it is, the leading merchants of Tucson declared that unless they can ship their goods by the way of San Diego, they will be obliged to purchase in the Eastern States, and bring them by the way of Santa Fe, and the Rio Grande.

The question of Cuban independence has found its way into the House of Representatives, where Congressman Finch made an eloquent appeal in its favor. The following extract will show that the orator is one of no mean ability:

"If my wishes were consulted, we would recoganize the independence of Cuba. I believe that all the evils that could result, possible war with Spain included, would weigh as nothing when compared with the great benefits to be derived therefrom. If I have looked beyond this; if I have looked beyond the burning of the bonds that bind Cuba an unwilling victim at the chariot wheels of Spain; if I have seemed to see her not merely in the garb of an independent people, but clothed in richer garments of an American State; if I have beheld her not only as a prosperity whose wealth would excite the cupidity and invite the attacks of other powers, but as the southeastern confines of a Republic which stretches through three zones and whose sceptre is to wash three oceans, it is because I expect so much not from the sword of the filibuster, but from the generous, well founded confidence and love of a people whose freedom, whose happiness, whose political salvation we can so greatly aid to procure. Mr. Chairman, I believe it is the duty of the Government of the United States not only to recognize but to preserve and defend the independence of the Republic of Cuba,

The Los Angeles *Star* speaks of the imposition practised upon Shippers by the North Pacific Transportation Company in the following terms.

Loud complaints constantly reach us from parties who claim that the measurement of goods by the North Pacific Transportation Company, are in excess of those of any other carriers. Goods shipped from New York and, trans-shipped at San Francisco, receive a sudden and unexplained increase in bulk A short time since, H. W. Hellman received from San Francisco, per steamer Orizaba, a number of freight packages He took the precaution to have them carefully measured before shipment. Arriving here it was found that the steamer bills were for *thirty* feet more than the San Francisco measurement. The item, viewed in a pecuniary light is of course, a small one, but as straws show which way the wind blows, so this is indicative of the way shippers are gouged. It but points an argument in favor of heartily and unitedly supporting an opposition line.

The N. Y. Herald speaks of the annual renting of pews in Beecher's Church and the disadvantages which the enterprise sustained at the hands of pew speculators, thus irreverently:

"One drawback, such as the managers of other places of amusement have frequently complained of, was also experienced by Plymouth church."

Some young Copernicus has calculated the eclipses to take place in 1870 The *L. A. News* publises the result of this calculation, which kindly helps us to two eclipses of the moon in the same month, viz: on the 7th and 16 of January. This is eclipsing with a vengeance; and if the business thus favorably started had adopted any form or law of progression we might have expected chaos about the 1st of September.

The New York Legislature, on the 5th inst., rescinded the action of the previous legislature on the fifteenth constitutional amendment. This will defeat the amendment unless Congress shove it down the throat of Tennessee as in the case of Georgia.

We have been requested to publish the following communication:

TUCSON, Jan. 27, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—I would like to observe through your columns that it should not be considered customary for parties, not invited, to intrude themselves at private entertainments.

COMMITTEE.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Richard M. Doss., Deceased } Probate Court Pima County, Territ'y of Arizona

IT having been shown to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Richard M. Doss, deceased, nominated John G. Capron, as the executor of his last will and testament, and that he, the said John G. Capron declines the aforesaid trust confided to him, and J. E. McCaffrey having made application to this court praying that letters of administration with the Will annexed be granted him Therefore, Thursday, the 3d day of February, 1870, is fixed for the hearing of said petition, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, of the January term of 1870, at the court-house, in the town of Tucson, and county of Pima; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have why said petition should not be granted,

By order of the Court,
F. H. GOODWIN,
January 24th, 1870. Clerk.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating in any manner whatever a certain Voucher. IN DUPLICATE, issued by Capt N D A Sawyer, M S & U S Army at Camp McDowell, A T., April 30th, 1869 in favor of Hinton, Hooper & Co, for $1 689 70 U S coin or its equivalent in U.S. currency at date of payment; said voucher having been stolen while en route from Maricopa Wells to Arizona City, A. T.

Now vouchers for the above specified amount having been issued by order of the Quartermaster-General, payment of the original or stolen voucher has been stopped The undersigned never having signed said voucher, any signature to the same purporting to be theirs will be a forgery.

HINTON HOOPER & Co.
By their successors
j8 4t HOOPER WHITING & Co.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine goods and prices.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 29.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A good, steady printer may find constant employment at this office. Parties wishing to engage are requested to call, or communicate by letter.

CACHISE:—Rumor says that Cachise has paid a visit to Camp Wallen and appropriated a few articles to decorate his squaw's toilet.

HON. J. B ALLEN has sold out all his merchandise and let his business site to Lord & Williams, and is now preparing to make a journey to Guaymas and thence to San Francisco.

ON the 17th inst. a party of Indians called at the premises of Clint. Thompson, near Sacaton, and ran off 30 head of cattle. They were pursued, and such of the animals as they had not had time to kill recovered.

MAJ. DUFFIELD has been re-appointed as Special postal agent and inspector for Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. His commission from the Postmaster-General arrived last mail. We have not heard any person express dissatisfaction in the matter, nor do we believe there exists any foundation for complaint, as the Major is neither careless nor negligent.

A REGRET:—We are sorry to state that Mr. Hodges' room, next door to our sanctum, has been converted into an asylum for lunatics. Now, we will not assert positively that the orgies which issue from this apartment throughout the night are wholly the result of lunar influence; we hear, at times, one or more of the unfortunate, reason-bereft inmates make an effort at explanation, and the ponderous character of the language employed—every word of which appears to constitute a mouthful—brings us to the conclusion that *spiritual* influence likewise prevails, while a glass is employed as *medium*.

LORD & WILLIAMS have removed their business to the large, commodious building, corner of Main and Commercial streets. This building, if not the best, will favorably compare with any other in the city. On the corner are the company's retail store and the post office, and in another part of the building fronting on commercial street, and heretofore occupied as a wholesale liquor store, by Hon. J. B. Allen is the the company's wholesale establishment. Dr C. H. Lord left last week for New York to forward more goods, leaving Mr. Herbert Lord, a young man of surpassing ability, to represent his interests in the firm—the business of which, since the 1st inst., has varied from $10 000 to $15,000 per week.

COURT PROCEEDINGS:—On Monday the Court passed sentence in the following cases:

Rafael Servante, Calletano Mosquedo, Francisco Grejalba and Romaldo Grejalba, convicted of resisting an officer and rescuing a prisoner,—30 days in county jail.

Alex. Dumas convicted of assault with deadly weapon,—90 days to county jail.

Jno Do and Richard Ro convicted of having terrified the people of Arizona by playing a little game of fists on the public streets of the town of Tucson,—$50 each.

Jno. Spring, Joseph Goldtree and Saml. Drachman renounced their allegience to the Fatherland and are now running loose as naturalized children of Uncle Sam.

MINING MATTERS:—A Mr. Brown, representing an English company, arrived from California on the 21st inst. He has brought with him an experienced miner, Mr. Arnold, who, it will be remembered, accompanied Mr. McPherson to prospect the San Pedro country last summer. On the 22d they proceeded to Camp Bowie to see the celebrated Harris lode. Brown did not come all the way from San Francisco for the mere purpose of looking at mines. He means business; and the probability is that we shall hear of some weighty transaction in mining claims at an early day.

Mr Hopkins of Tubac bought an one-third interest in the Harris lode, and takes the place of J. F. Stone as superintendent of the mine. He accompanied Brown and Arnold on the 22d inst.

The last of the numerous obstacles which have thus far retarded the operations of the company has been removed. This was the absence of copper plates, but now that they have been procured, (having just arrived from San Francisco,) the company can proceed to manufacture "bars" and receive the reward which perseverence invariably bestows.

FROM YUMA:—The latest accounts thence go to show that the "roughs" quartered there have recently become more than usually ferocious. On the 18th inst. the characters named held a free fight at a den of infamy located somewhere on the outskirts of the town The affray resulted in the immediate killing of two of the rioters and the wounding of several others—one of whom died on the following day. Two of the parties engaged were Americans named Green and Carr—both of whom were fatally stabbed—and the remainder were Mexicans. While the inhabitants express their regrets that such a shameful breach of law and order should have taken place, it is understood and pretty generally admitted that society has sustained no loss at all in the affair.

The next incident worthy of note consisted in the finding of a Mexican, on the morning of the 19th, who had been murdered during the night. A portion of his skull is said to have been literally blown away—so closely was the pistol of the assassin held to his head. This affair it is thought had no connection with the foregoing, although occurring at the same time.

MURDERED BY INDIANS:—Again we are called upon to picture a fresh scene of blood and robbery, in which an additional four have been placed upon the list of Apache victims for 1870. We have the particulars of the sad affair as follows: On the 20th inst. two of the Aguirre brothers, Conrado and Epiphany, with three other men, en route from Altar to Tucson, were attacked at Sasabi Flat by a large body of Indians and four of the number killed—Conrado Aguirre alone escaping. The Indians were concealed by the roadside, within the distance of half a mile from the station, and as the stage drove up fired into it killing the driver and another man, both of whom fell from the stage as soon as shot. Conrado attempted to seize the reins, but stumbling in the effort, likewise fell from the stage while the horses turned and ran furiously in the direction of Altar. The Indians seeing three men fall from the stage doubtless believed them all dead and accordingly turned their attention to the horses which by firing a volley into them, they soon maimed and overhauled. This incident gave Conrado an opportunity to run for his life—which he did and reached the station in safety; but the unfortunate two who still occupied the stage were taken and butchered on the spot.

These are the facts and terrible though they are this is not the first nor the second time that we have been called upon to chronicle such an occurrence. We would fain hope that this might be the last; but when we look around for causes to avert such calamities in future, the total absence of anything which may cherish hope still suggests the necessity of our being at all times prepared to meet the worst that the future may have in store.

THOS. P. DUFFICY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Terr'it'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st '69

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

LUNCHES
AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY
consisting of
Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchovez, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOOD
CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FNCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market; which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST
MARKET PRICES
PAID FOR
ARIZONA
AND
SONORA
PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

ADAMSVILLE SALOON!
—BY—
CHARLES ADAMS.
Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class accommodations and every class of refreshments. ja22tf

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of J. F. Stone, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to R. M. Crandal, at his office, in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which ou standing claims will for ever be debarred.

GEO. STONE.
Administrator.
Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 10, 1870. 8t

Notice.

Estate of David Jones, Deceased,

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necesary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice to the undersigned at the office of M. D. Dobbins, Attorney-at-Law, in the town of La Paz, County of Yuma.

J. D. W. JONES,
Administrator.
La Paz, July 26th, 1869. 4

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Cavanaugh, deceased. } In the Probate Court, county of Yuma, A. T.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator upon the estate of Robert Cavanahgh, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against the deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date hereof, at my office in Arizona City.

Done at Arizona City, County of Yuma and Territory of Arizona on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1868.

W. H. FORREST,
Administrator.

FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale a two-third interest in a No. 1 Steam Flouring-Mill, situated in the Town of ALTAR, Sonora, Mexico.

Those wishing to invest in such property wil do well to call, without delay, on the undersigned in Tucson, A. T.

The Terms will be as favorable as could be asked.

The running gear of a saw-mill is also for sale, the same being in the town of Tucson.

MARGRET L. CARTER
Jan. 14, 1870. 3

To be Sold for Cash!

A FULL STOCK OF GOODS—consisting in part of Dry Good, Clothing, Military Furnshing Goods, Hats, Caps, Groceries, etc., etc.—is offered for sale by the undersigned at Cash Prices, from January 1st, 1870, for one month.

Goods remaining unsold on the 1st of February will be disposed of at Auction, without reserve, as we are determined to close out our stock. Call and examine our goods and we will convince you that we mean what we say. 3

GOODWIN & SANDERS.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T. and have furnished the same with a Complete Assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. tf

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co.
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

January 22, 1870. tf.

For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean; For letters, 10 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; for other correspondence, 20 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme net.

For such transit by sea the Netherland office shall receive as follows: For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean or between the two frontiers: For letters, 8 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; for other correspondence, 12 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

ART. XV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ART. XVI. When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ART. XVII. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

ART. XVIII. Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable from whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds not deliverable for any cause shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the dispesition of the receiving office. Any postage upon correspondence returned, which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

ART. XIX. The two offices shall by mutual consent establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations in like manner from time to time, as the emergencies of the service may require.

ART. XX. This Convention shall take effect on the first day of January next, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agrement; or otherwise until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it. But the two offices may by common accord modify it at any tame, as the exigencies of the service may require.

It is subject to approval on the one part by the Postmaster-General of the United States, on the other by the Minister of Finance of the Netherlands.

Executed in duplicate at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

[L. S.] JOHN A KESON,
Sp. Com'r, &c.. &c., U. S.

[L. S.] J. P. HOFSTEDE.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a Postal Convention for the amelioration of the Postal Service between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which were agreen upon and signed in duplicate at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., on behalf of this Department, and by Mr. J. P. Hofstede, Chief Director of the General Post Office of the Netherlands, on behalf of his Department; the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. S.] ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S.

I hereby approve the aforegoing Convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.
Washington, October 18, 1857.

RESTAURANT!

Franco-American.

N Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St

tf JEAN POINT & Co. nv21

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS,
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

2n1

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansomo St., San Francisco.
L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and nigh water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
La Mesilla, N. M

2-3t.

E. N. FISH, Tucson,
S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 3d

BLACKSMITH

AND

WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line dor with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

NEW GOODS!

TGRETLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE,

CAMPBOWIE, (pache Pass.)

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SAM'L HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of notions usually kept for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

E. F. BOUNTHEE.

Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN. TULLY & OCHOA.
of Tucson, A. T

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-Chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct 4, '67.

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE

Marc 14, 1869—11-tf.

NOTICE!

Abraham Lyon vs. William W. Mills. } In the District Court, of the First Judicial District, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona.

To William W. Mills, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on J. E. McCaffry plaintiff's attorney, at his office in the town of Tucson County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, if served within the County; if served out of the County, but within the District, thirty days in all other cases forty days.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time above specified, judgment by default will be taken against you by the plaintiff for the sum of four hundred and forty-four 94-100 dollars, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District court of the First Judicial District, this 27th day of November A. D. 1869.

{SEAL}

OSCAR BUCKALEW
Clerk District Court.

j1,9t

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if unsailed for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. LLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

3t2-

Agents Wanted.

$10 a day

TWO \$10 MAPS FOR 25c.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just complete, 64 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the late alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.
Jy21-4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton.
JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HVILND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma5